Salt production in Tamil Nadu

621. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of salt production in Tamil Nadu during the last two years;

(b) what steps have been taken to increase the production of salt; and

(c) what incentive and assistance are being given at present to salt producers in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The production of Salt in Tamil Nadu for the last 2 years is as follows:—

Year	Production in lakh tonnes
1986	17.07
1987	17.58

(b) Due to drought conditions during the last 3 years, Tamil Nadu had prolonged salt manufacturing seasons, resulting in increased production of salt. No specific steps are considered necessary to increase the production of salt.

(c) Salt producers/workers in Tamil Nadu are at present getting the following assistance from the Government:—

(1) Technical guidance is being rendered for scientific lay-out of salt works and improvement in quality of salt etc.

(2) Training programmes are organised for the salt workers, artisans and salt manufacturers on quality control, scientific method of salt manufacture and analysis of salt.

(3) Financial assistance is being extended for the execution of development works benefiting the Salt Industry such as augumentation of brine supply, construction of roads, channels and bridges and flood preventive works etc. Labour welfare measures such as provision of potable water supply, construction of labour rest sheds and educational and re-creational facilities etc. are being provided.

(4) Grant of loans to the salt manufacturers for expanding salt works, purchase and installation of plant and machinery etc.

(5) Providing financial assistance to the salt works damaged on account of natural calamities like floods, cyclones, heavy rains etc. in the form of ex-gratia grants and development loans.

(6) Allotment of priority rail wagon quota for despatch of salt to consuming centres.

Manufacturing of items by the small scale sector

622. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the items for manufacture in the small scale sector for which a licence is necessary;

(b) what are the names of the items which were earlier banned for manufacture in the small scale sector but are now allowed for manufacture in Centrally declared backward areas, and

(c) what are the names of the items which are still banned for manufacture in the small scale sector and since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The lists of industries for which an industrial licence is required even by the small scale industrial undertakings are given in Schedules I & II to

the Notification No. S.O. 629(E) dt. 30-6-1988 copies of which are enclosed.

(b) and (c) Although there have been certain industries for which industrial licence is required to be obtained even by small scale industrial undertakings, there has not been any list of items which are totally banned for small scale sector except the restriction on participation of private sector generally, in industries reserved for public sector.

Schedule I

List of industries in respect of which industrial licensing is compulsory for both classes of undertakings specified in the Table to the notification

1. Coal
2. Textiles : Units operated by power;
   (a) All weaving units
   (b) All spinning units with investment in fixed assets of more than Rs. 15 crores.
3. Milk foods and malted foods.
4. Vegetable oils and vanaspati, excluding solvent extracted oils from minor oil seeds other than cotton seeds, rice bran oil and oil cekes.
5. Leather
6. Matches
7. Distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks.
8. Hot rolling of semis, bars, wire rods and structural sections of steel.
9. Tractors and self-propelled combine harvestors.
10. Motor cars, buses, trucks, jeeps, vans, scooters, motor-cycles, mopeds and all other types of automobiles.
11. Slitting/confectioning of photosensitized material from Jumbo rolls.
12. Asbestos and asbestos based products.
13. Plywood, decorative veneers, particle board, medium density fibre board, block board and the like.
14. Sugar
15. All types of steel manufactured through induction and electric are furnaces.
16. Iron and Steel pipes and tubes, and stainless steel tubes.
17. Cold rolled/hot rolled and coated coils/sheets/strips including box strappings and plates of all categories of steel.
18. Non-ferrous semis, alloys, flat products and extrusions excluding those of aluminium.
19. Cold rolled formed sections.
20. Ferro alloys.
21. (a) Telecommunication Equipment
    (b) Subscriber (End User) Communication Terminal Equipment
    (c) Wireless equipment ; All types
22. Computer peripherals excluding key boards and monitors.
23. Micro-processor based industrial control instrumentation system.

24. Electronic aerospace and defence equipment : All types.

25. Industrial explosives, including detonating fuse, safety fuse, gun powder and nitrocellulose

26. *Chemicals (other than fertilisers)*

(i) Sodium/Potassium Chlorate

(ii) Calcium Carbonate

(iii) Calcium Carbide

(iv) Elemental Phosphorous

(v) BHC Technical

(vi) m-amine phenol

(vii) m-dinitro bensene

(viii) Nitro benzenes

(ix) Nitro chloro benzenes

(x) Nitro toluenes

(xi) Alcohol based chemicals, namely Acetaldehyde, Acetic Acid, Acetic Anhydride Ethyl Acetate and Diethyl ether

(xii) Formaldehyde

(xiii) Nylon chips/Nylon moulding powder

(xiv) Polyester chips/Polyester moulding powder

(xv) Industrial alcohol

(xvi) Sodium/Potassium Cyanide

(xvii) Pesticides/Insecticides formulations based on technical material obtained from sources other than own manufacture

(xviii) Carbaryl

(xix) Quinalphos

(xx) Dimethoate

(xxi) Aluminium Phosphide

(xxii) Isoproturon

(xxiii) Phorate

(xxiv) Monocrotophes

(xxv) Carbondazine

(xxvi) Fenitrophion

(xxvii) 6-APA

Schedule II

(Industries specified in Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956)

1. Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment.

2. Atomic Energy.

3. Iron and Steel.

4. Heavy Castings and forgings of iron and steel.

5. Heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government.

6. Heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines.

7. Coal and Lignite.

8. Mineral oils.

9. Mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamond.

10. Mining and processing copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram,

11. Minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953.

12. Aircraft.

13. Air transport.

14. Railway transport.

15. Shipbuilding.

16. Telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets).

17. Generation and distribution of electricity.

Proposals for setting up of Power Projects in West Bengal

623. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:
SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of proposals for the setting up of power projects (hydel or thermal) received by the Central Government from West Bengal; and

(b) what are the stages of consideration of those proposals at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) The proposal of West Bengal to set up Unit 7 (110 MW) of the Durgapur Power Station of Durgapur Projects Ltd is under techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority. Environmental clearance for the project and compliance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act have not yet been tied up.

The Bakreshwar thermal project (3X210 MW) has been sanctioned in principle by the Planning Commission subject to adequate financial provision and clearance from the Forest Department for ash disposal area.

The Murshidabad and North Bengal thermal projects are not being processed in the Central Electricity Authority in the absence of requisite coal linkage for the Murshidabad project and lack of proper site investigation details and feasibility of coal supply in the case of the North Bengal project.

Late receipt of electricity bills by the residents of Vikaspuri

624. DR. R. K. PODDAR:
SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Vikaspuri are now receiving their electric bills pertaining to the last year; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE